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MODERN ARCHITECTURE SOLUTIONS FOR BUILDINGS OF LEISURE CENTERS IN FOREIGN PRACTICES

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Annotation. Modern leisure centers in the field of entertainment, recreation and communication respond to many of the needs of society reflect the current trends in leisure activities. Leisure centers are different from other cultural institutions by multi-disciplinary service, the ability to perform a series of functions (entertainment, sports and recreation, informational, etc.). The article discusses the architectural and planning decisions of foreign leisure centers.

Annotatsia. Dam olish va jamiyatning ko'p talablarini qondirish uchun aloqa sohasida zamonaviy dam olish markazlari, hordiq faoliyati zamonaviy tendensiyalari aks ettiradi. zamonaviy dam olish markazlari ko'p xizmat, qobiliyati vazifalarning bir qator ijrosini amalga oshirish uchun boshqa binolardan farq qiladi. Maqolada xorijiy dam olish markazlarining me'moriy va rejaviy misollar muhokama qilinadi.

Аннотация. Современные центры досуга в сфере развлечений, отдыха и общения отвечают на многие запросы общества, отражают современные тенденции досуговой деятельности. Центры досуга отличаются от других учреждений культуры многопрофильным обслуживанием, возможностью осуществлять выполнение целой серии функций (развлекательной, физкультурно-оздоровительной, информационной и др.). В статье рассматриваются архитектурно-планировочные решения зарубежных центров досуга.

In the second half of the XX century. In the works of researchers, there is a significant increase in interest of the problems of forming the architectural and leisure space. Here, the need arose to meet the demands and needs of various groups of the population in their daily and weekly leisure, in developing a comprehensive solution to this problem in the structure of the urban environment. Particular attention is paid to the functional planning aspect of leisure facilities in the works of scientists A.M. Kravchenko, I.M. Bakstein, I.G. Lezhava and etc.

Although few academic units in sociology offer a leisure and recreation curriculum, cultural sociology has in recent decades for some sociologists become the center of the sociology of leisure. In their eyes this supports their claim that in sociology itself the sociology of leisure is alive and well because cultural sociology is thriving there. This claim rests on a misunderstanding of the nature of leisure, however, for much of leisure falls well beyond the scope of cultural sociology. That is, leisure is far broader than the consumption of fine and popular art, sports events, the mass media of entertainment, and the like (Stebbins 2009b), even while each forms an important part of the sociology of culture. Indeed, much of leisure cannot be conceived of as cultural (in this consumptive sense), as seen in the active pursuit of amateur, hobbyist, and volunteer interests, certain "non-cultural" casual leisure activities (eg, napping, daydreaming, sociable conversation), and such undertakings in free-time as short-term projects. For similar reasons, the sociology of sport cannot be regarded as synonymous with

subdisciplinary sociology of leisure. For one, sport is inherently competitive, whereas much of leisure is not, including collecting, amateur science, most volunteering, and the reading hobbies.[1]

From the point of view of functional zoning, a distinctive feature of all leisure centers, regardless of their size, capacity, functionality or composition, is space recreation areas and communication, which brings together all the scientific, research, cultural and sports blocks. Depending on this, existing leisure centers can be divided as follows:

- leisure centers focused on a specific function. For example, with a pronounced zone of a specific purpose (library or sports Hall). Examples of such leisure centers exist abroad. In France, a center for students was built, connected with academic buildings and involving leisure time for students in the library. Recreational leisure center was formed in Victoria-Gasteiz (Spain) Ibaiondo Civic Center, which includes sports Hall, GYM's, grounds for various type of sports (football, tennis, basketball);
- multifunctional leisure centers, which include various student organizations, conference hall areas, cultural and entertainment zones, sports blocks, and library. A successful example of such a complex is the Birkerød Sports and Leisure Center, designed by the Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects in Birkerød city (Denmark).

Let us consider the leisure center Ibaiondo Civic Center in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain), designed by the project team ACXT Arquitectos. The building covers an area of 14,000 square meters. The main purpose of Ibaiondo Civic Center - sports, leisure and administrative services. After all the internal functional, spatial and organizational

requirements were resolved, the designers decided to learn the opinions and advice of citizens in the field of security public services, such as theater, leisure, sports, swimming pool, solarium, cafe, outdoor sports grounds, library, workshops, city meetings, etc. Sports services (swimming pool and indoor sports center) are located in the north of the "Cartesian" geometry of the building, because of their size and scale. Accordingly, the remaining services are located in the southern part of the building. Other types of premises are organized along the corridor that separates and, at the same time, connects different services. From this corridor through glass partitions, the visitor can recognize the various steps within the use of the building as a visual "Showroom" (Figure 1).

The second recreation center Birkerød Sports and Leisure Center was designed by the architects Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects in Birkerød (Denmark). This sports and leisure complex has a peculiar, sculptural quality, further enhanced by the natural transparency of the building. The complex is designed multifunctional and includes a large multi-purpose hall (2300 m²) with enough space to accommodate two handball courts with accompanying mobile spectator stands, and VIP lounge. There are two halls with smaller size rooms, allowing the complex to accommodate major sporting events, concerts and other cultural events, as well as school sports activities and small local sports initiatives [2].

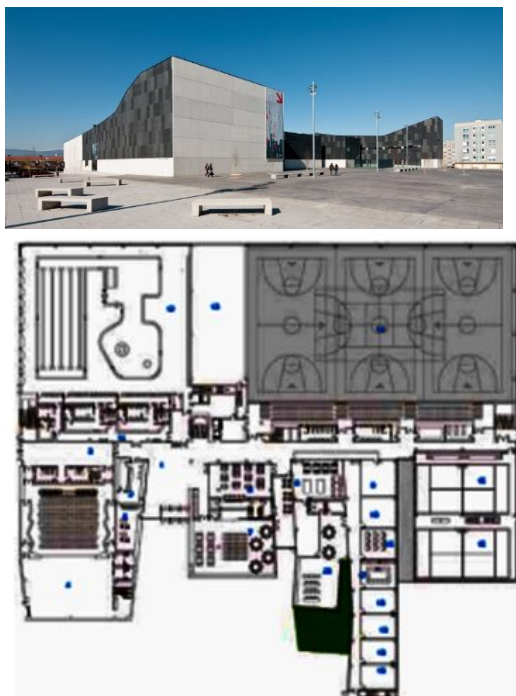


Figure 1. Leisure center Ibaiondo Civic Centre in Vitoria-Gastaise (Spain).

The facades of the building were decorated by the Danish artist Astrid Krog and they are an example of close cooperation between the artist and the architect. The facades of the building thus

worked out have since been honored to be included in the Danish Ministry of Culture, the Canon and Handicraft Arts. The colored lining gives a luminous quality to the natural daylight penetrating into the interior spaces (Figure 2.)



Figure 2. Birkerød Leisure Center Sports and Leisure Centre in Birkerød (Denmark).

Conclusion. Leisure centers have a coherent brief in any part of the world; both for elite sports and for regular users, they have to have the facilities for local sports, using all of the right materials for tracks and courts. This limits the architects input aesthetically. But this does not necessarily mean compromise, some of the most stunning buildings in the world are, practical, operative spaces. And if you look beyond the façades, you can find ingenuity and innovation that makes these buildings as beautiful as they are functional [3].

The two described the project leisure centers - examples of successful volumetric-planning solutions of buildings. Although they differ in the placement on the site, the volume and composition of the premises, the overall positive quality - in successes but resolved the internal structure of plastically and multifunction solving the space of buildings. In each specific case, the action of the functional-planning aspect is unequal and, depending on the specific situation, the composition of the premises varies. This makes it possible to develop design solutions that in each specific case best suit the tasks of creating a leisure center that a particular city needs.

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